

$$R = \frac{G}{S} \quad (2)$$

Darüber hinaus kann sogenannter Beitrag komplexer Zahl als Produktionskale *PS* betrachtet werden:

$$PS = \sqrt{G^2 + S^2} \quad (3)$$

Natürlich ist es auch möglich und nötig, ökonometrische Analyse der Daten, die mithilfe angebotenen Modelles dargestellt werden können. Das hilft, systemmäßig wirtschaftsökologische Prozesse zu verstehen und zu prognostizieren sowie Reserve der Senkung negativen Industrieinfluss auf Umwelt rauszusuchen.

Literatur:

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## **SUSTAINABILITY AND SMART ECONOMY: TOWARDS A SOCIAL INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT MODEL**

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The objective of this paper is to analyse the linkages between sustainable development and the principles of the smart economy and their role in developing and fostering a new social and economic development model able to address the challenges of inclusive growth and social inclusion.

Within a framework globally characterized by a deep crisis, which has wiped away decades of economic and social progress, Europe is facing the challenges to design and adopt a comprehensive holistic approach to growth within which the smart sustainable policy paradigm based on knowledge, innovation and social inclusion, takes today a growing role both at local, national and supranational levels. Technological smart solutions in urban planning, architecture, infrastructure, services, ICT and social projects offer today the opportunity to design and implement innovative sustainable smart ecosystems able to integrate the three dimension of sustainability: economic sustainability, environmental sustainability and social sustainability.

An holistic smart approach to sustainable development combines IT-based innovative ecosystems with “ideas” economy promoting a high-quality environment, improving energy security and promoting social cohesion and social inclusion through inclusive strategies. Emerging European experiences of smart ecosystems, especially at urban level, provide several examples of smart projects that not only envisage a responsible use of natural resources, but also integrate new technologies and innovation for generating more inclusive services, more opportunities and improved living standards to all citizens, including the low-medium income brackets which represent the more vulnerable segments.

Smart, sustainable and inclusive growth represents today the key goal of several EU initiatives and programmes launched within the 10-year European economic strategy called Europe 2020. This long-term strategy reflects the vision of Europe’s social market economy for the 21st century, where these three new paradigms act simultaneously and are mutually reinforced. Knowledge and innovation, in fact, act as tools for promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy able to foster both social and territorial cohesions in a high-employment economy.

The paper explores the smart economic growth paradigm as a solution for the negative externalities generated by the traditional models of economic growth, as it involves four forms of capital accumulation that drive both the economic and the social progress: human or knowledge capital; physical capital; natural or environmental capital and social capital.

The research also presents an Italian best practice of smart sustainable urban project: the first example of smart square, a public space located in Turin totally re-designed which integrate several innovation and smart technologies with the goal to promote environmental development, enhance the citizens’ well-being and promoting social inclusion.

## **ЕКОНОМІЧНІ НАСЛІДКИ ПРОЦЕСУ ГЛОБАЛІЗАЦІЇ**

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Процеси глобалізації мають давню історію формування, але остаточна їх конкретизація відбулася в середині минулого століття. Це об’єктивний, необхідний процес, який супроводжує людство протягом його історії. Водночас це процес суспільний, який відбувається в діяльності та взаємовідносинах індивідів, різних соціальних груп і прошарків, націй і цивілізацій. Він пов’язаний безпосередньо з їх цілями та інтересами. Сукупність численних суджень і поглядів на процеси глобалізації умовно можна поділити на два великих напрямки. Прихильники першого з них намагаються виразити